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LETTER DATED 13 JUNE 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I should like to request that our letter of 3 June addressed to Your Excellency, of which a copy is enclosed, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 3 June 1991 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to bring to your attention the following:

First, in spite of the provisions of paragraphs 2 (c) and 3 (c) of Security Council resolution 686 (1991), that Iraq immediately release under the auspices of the ICRC all Kuwaiti and third country nationals and arrange for immediate access to all POWs, Iraq is yet to release around 3,800 POWs and detainees of which around 700 are women and 730 are children 15 years old and below. Iraq has also been found wanting in allowing access to all POWs and detainees. Concern about their fate had been communicated to the Security Council in our letter of 20 May 1991.

Second, notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 686 (1991) that Iraq immediately begin to return all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, to be completed in the shortest possible period, to date, the only item returned to Kuwait is a single aircraft that the Iraqis had kept in Jordan.

Third, while Iraq has declared, in accordance with the provision of paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 686 (1991), that it has rescinded decisions regarding the annexation of Kuwait, recent statements by the Iraqi Vice-President (S/22655) clearly contradict the aforementioned declaration. These statements emphasize that implementation of Security Council resolutions is but a tactical move rather than a change of policy by Iraq.

Lastly, it should be emphasized that failure, to date, to return all POWs and detainees, return property seized from Kuwait, and cease hostile statements are indications that the "policies and practices of the Government of Iraq" are not in implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions. What is required of Iraq is not merely acceptance, but, as described in resolution 686 (1991), implementation of its acceptance of Security Council resolutions.

I should appreciate it if you would bring this letter to the immediate attention of the members of the Security Council.

Mohammad S. AL SALLAL
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.